The World

MORNING COURIER AND NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

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NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Drama, FAUST AND MARGUERITE—8 P. M.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, Broadway—BLONDETTE—7½ P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway—Comedy, A BACHELOR OF ARTS—8 P. M.
WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway—NEGRO MELODIES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—7 P. M.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, opposite Astor House—TROPICAL FISH, CURIOSITIES, PERFORMING SEALS, &c.—Drama, The JEWESS OF FRANKFORT; or, THE VISION OF FATE—3 and 7½ P. M.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway—Comic Opera, JEAN DE PARIS.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Broadway, near Houston street—Wild Animals, ELEPHANTS, LIONS, BEARS, &c.—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY, 772 Broadway—Mr. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
IRVING HALL, Irving Place—Concert, HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND—8 P. M.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Great Battle near Murfreesboro'.

Severe Fighting on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

McCook's Corps Driven Back Four Miles the first Day.

Fighting from day-break to 10 p. m. on Wednesday.

MURFREESBORO' TAKEN ON THURSDAY.

IMMENSE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

Rebel Gens. Rains and Cheatham Killed.

Rosecrans's Wagon Train Captured.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.

The federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back. We captured one hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was seventy killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury. McCook's corps was opposed to Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, McCook retreated two miles, but soon rallied, and was driven back. At night he was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued until 10 o'clock P. M., at which time we had maintained our position.

The federal loss is very heavy.

KILLED.

Brig.-Gen. Sill; Lieut.-Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans's staff; Brig.-Gen. Willich, of Indiana; Col. Kell, Second Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting brigadier-general; Col. Farmer, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio; Lieut.-Col. Cotton, Sixth Kentucky; Lieut.-Col. Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana; Major Carpenter, Nineteenth Regulars; Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Capt. Garrett, Nineteenth Illinois; Col. Carpenter, Eighteenth Wisconsin, and Lieut.-Col. McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gens. E. M. Kirk, of Illinois; Wood, of Indiana, and Van Cleve, of Minnesota; Col. Casselle, [illegible]; Major-Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky; Lieut.-Col Berry, Fifth Kentucky; Major Slemmer, Sixteenth Regulars; Major King, Fifteenth Regulars; and many others.

The Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-fifth Illinois lost two-thirds, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio one-half their number. The One Hundred and First Ohio lost 125 men; the Thirty-eighth Indiana about the same number.

The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Gen. J. E. Rains was killed. Gen. Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have captured 500 prisoners.

The fight was renewed at 3 A. M. on January first. The cannonading was heard at Nashville. At 10 A. M. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro, driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.

Three hundred prisoners reached Nashville at 5 P. M. on January 1, including the following commissioned officers. Major J. J. Franklin, Thirtieth Arkansas; Capt. W. E. Johnson, Second Arkansas; Capt. J. P. Eagle, Second Arkansas; Capt. S. C. Stone, First Tennessee Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. Great numbers of wounded are being brought in now.

The river has fallen eighteen inches on the shoals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The Secretary of War to-day received the following advices:

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.

The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated Murfreesboro, Jan. 1, 1863:

A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon. The rebel center had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to be enormous. Stanly, Rousseau, and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Cheatham and Rains are killed.

NEAR MURFREESBORO', Jan. 1.

Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

General Anderson's troops suffered severely. Majors Rosengarten and Ward are killed.

2 o'clock P. M.

General Thomas has just broken the rebel center, and driven the enemy a mile.

We are advancing our whole line.

General Rosecrans is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment has lost seven captains.

General Negley's artillery is still mowing the rebels in the center.

Gen. Crittenden's left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro'.

The rebel Generals Cheatham and Rains are killed.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1.

General Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro' on Tuesday morning, and now occupies it, the rebels retreating to Tullahoma. The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosecrans lost the train of wagons following him, which was captured by the rebels under Col. Morgan, of Tennessee.

The startling reports which reached here about midnight, and caused considerable commotion throughout the city, of the approach of Forrest from the direction of Salt river with a large body of cavalry, are entirely false.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

No intelligence has been received to-night by the government relative to the battle at Murfreesboro.

Details of the Battle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.

I have just arrived from a terrific battle on Stones river, in front of Murfreesboro, west side. It has raged with unremitting fury two days, and at last report was not yet decided. It is one of the most furious battles of modern times, sustained by both sides with splendid determination.

Gen. Rosecrans marched from Nashville last Friday with about 45,000 effective men and 100 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle-field, the enemy resisting bitterly.

The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces reconnoitering.

The enemy was found strongly posted with artillery on the bank of Stone's river, west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, west side. The center also had the advantage on high ground, with a dense growth of cedar masking them completely. Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire.

Gen. McCook's corps closed in on their left on Wilkinson's Pike; Negley, of Thomas corps, worked with great difficulty to the front of the rebel centre, Rousseau's division being in reserve. Crittenden's corps was posted in comparatively clear ground on their left; Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in front; Wood's in reserve.

A battle was expected all day on Tuesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed Orderly McDonald, 4th U. S. Cavalry, not ten feet from Gen. Rosecrans. That afternoon the Anderson Pennsylvania Cavalry on McCook's flanks, was drawn into an ambuscade, and its two majors, Rosengarten and Ward, were killed. Crittenden's corps lost four killed and twenty-one wounded that day, including Adj. Elliot, of the Fifty-seventh Indiana, severely. McCook's loss was about fifty.

On the same day the rebel cavalry made a dash in the rear, on Lavergne, burned a few wagons, and captured thirty-five prisoners.

That night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy was reported massing near McCook, obviously to turn our right wing.

This corresponded with the wishes of Gen. Rosecrans, who instructed Gen. McCook to hold him in check stubbornly, while the left wing should be thrown into Murfreesboro' behind the enemy.

At daybreak on the last day of December everything appeared working well. The battle had opened on the right, and our left wing was on hand.

At seven o'clock ominous sounds indicated that a fire was approaching our left. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forests full of flying negroes and straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back.

Meantime one of McCook's aids had announced to Gen. Rosecrans [illegible] permitted [illegible] of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, and that it had somewhat demoralized our troops it was obvious.

The brave Gen. Sill, one of our best officers, was killed, Gen. Kirk wounded, and Gen. Willich killed or missing, besides other valuable officers wounded.

Gen. McCook sent word to hold the front and he would help him, that it would all work right.

He now galloped to the front of Crittenden's left with his staff to order the line of battle when the enemy opened a full battery and emptied the saddles of the escort.

Van Cleve's division was sent to the right, and Gen. Beatty's brigade in front.

The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the center, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front on that wing, and were pressing the center.

Gen. Rosecrans, with splendid daring, dashed into the furious fire, and sending his staff along the lines, started Beatty's brigade forward. Some six batteries opened, and sustaining a magnificent fire, directly a tremendous shout was raised along the whole line, and the enemy began to fall back rapidly.

The general urged the troops forward. The rebels, terribly punished, were driven back fully a mile. The same splendid bravery was displayed in the lines and advanced, though the enemy made formidable demonstrations on our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right.

Meantime, orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy, but before they had time to execute them they burst upon our center with awful fury, and it began to break. Rosecrans's division was carried into the breach magnificently by their glorious leader.

The enemy again retreated into the dark cedar thickets. Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. By this time the number of our stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging; but there was no panic.

The general, confident of success, continued to visit other parts of the field, and with the aid of Gens. Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rousseau, Negley, and Wood, the tide of battle was turned early in the day.

We were suddenly massed against their forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of bluffs on the right, and for about two hours the fight raged with unremitting fury, to the advantage of the enemy for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery.

President Lincoln's Proclamation in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.

The President's emancipation proclamation was read in Tremont Temple last night, where a meeting of the Union Progressive Association, composed of colored citizens, was being held. The document was welcomed with unbounded enthusiasm. Previous to the reading of the proclamation the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Kirk, William Wells Brown, Fred Douglass, Rev James Freeman Clark, and others. The Temple was crowded day and evening. At Music Hall there was also a jubilee commemorative of the proclamation.

Loss of Another Ship of the Banks Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.

The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island, Chesapeake Bay, is the International, one of the vessels of the Banks expedition, with government stores on board. Assistance has been sent from Old Point, but she will probably prove a total loss.

Steamship Caledonia Ashore.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.

The British steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow via Portland for New York, went ashore night of the 31st on Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod. She is hard and fast.

From Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.

The Legislature of Washington Territory after two weeks spent in an exciting contest over an election for presiding officers and sergeants of the council, which latter is composed of nine members, has commenced the transaction of business.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

A Force Going up the Yazoo River—Severe Engagement with a Rebel Battery—The Benton Struck Six times and Penetrated—69 Cannon Spiked and 10,000 Rounds of Ammunition thrown into the River at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

A steamer from below reports that the gunboats accompanying Gen. Sherman's expedition had gone up the Yazoo river. At Drumgold's Bluff, twenty miles above the mouth, a rebel battery was discovered. A severe cannonade followed, during which the gunboat Benton was struck sixteen times, the shots penetrating.

Gen. Sherman's force will debark up the Yazoo, and march to near Vicksburg.

A train with supplies would leave Memphis yesterday for Holly Springs.

When Island No. Ten was evacuated lately, sixty-nine cannon were spiked and 10,000 rounds of ammunition thrown into the river.

Jefferson Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson on the 26th ult.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Route of the Rebel Guerrilla Morgan—Capture of his Wagons and Ammunition—The Rebel Thrice Beaten—Our Troops in hot Pursuit—Hopes of Capturing him and his Command.

LOUISVILLE, January 1.

The guerrilla Morgan crossed the Cumberland river at a ford out of Nashville at Gainesboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th of December. Col. Hobson, of the Thirteenth Kentucky, drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen.

Morgan then crossed Green river above Munfordsville and moved in the direction of Elizabethtown, burning the bridge at Beaver creek and Nolin. He also destroyed the trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill and moved for Rolling Fork. Colonel Harlan, commanding the Tenth Kentucky, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing and wounding a number and capturing a captain and some privates.

The rebel Col. Duff died of his wounds, as also did one of our lieutenants of artillery.

Col. Harlan crossed, pursued, and attacked Morgan at Rolling Fork and the Salt river bridge. This is the first instance, I believe, of infantry attacking and routing cavalry.

Morgan fled before Harlan to Bardstown, and from there attempted to escape between Lebanon and Camp Belleville. Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky, commanding there, attacked him this morning, killing a number and capturing [illegible] of his men and capturing his [illegible] and ammunition [illegible].

General Reynolds marched from Glasgow yesterday for Greensburg, and may intercept him.

Col. Halsey, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, was killed.

Our casualties are not yet reported.

Morgan has paid dearly for what he has done.

Gen. Rosecrans occupies Murfreesboro'.

(Signed) J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.

The report that 15,000 rebels crossed the Cumberland last Monday and were moving toward Louisville is discredited at headquarters.

Another Account.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.

Colonel Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the federal forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the guerrilla Morgan south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several and capturing sixty of his force, together with their caissons, ammunition, wagons, and provisions. Colonel Halliday, of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Boyle, commanding Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, are in pursuit of Morgan. The infantry are under command of Col. Hoskins.

Morgan is retreating very rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.

The *American's* correspondent at Suffolk announces the arrival there of Gen. Corcoran with his entire brigade. He is to take command there.

Gen. Peck's command is moving in another direction.

Skirmishing with the rebels continues to be of daily occurrence, and they have been routed on every occasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

GEN. BURNSIDE ANXIOUS TO RESIGN.

Gen. Burnside came to this city Wednesday morning for the avowed purpose of resigning the command of the Army of the Potomac. He cannot agree, it is said, with his general officers, and, on this account, he delayed making a forward movement, which was on the eve of accomplishment. Rumor—and from reliable sources, too—had it that either Gen. Hooker or Gen. Sumner would be his successor, more probably the former. The resignation, however, was not accepted, and Gen. Burnside has gone back to the army as its commander. This, I believe, is the third time that this has occurred, thus falsifying the old saw, "three times and out." If all differences are settled, we may look for lively times on the Rappahannock.

WEST VIRGINIA A STATE.

All speculations as to the President's action upon the bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union are now ended, the fact having been ascertained, on inquiry, that he approved and signed the bill on Wednesday night, and it is therefore a law.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan arrived here early this morning and testified to-day in the Porter court martial. His presence there attracted an immense crowd, and it was difficult for him to make his way to and from the hotel. Enthusiastic demonstrations met him on every hand, though he declined all of a public character. His explanation of his dispatch to General Porter, sent at the request of the President, has created a decided sensation, and hurls back in their teeth another of the lies of the radicals on his conduct here during the battles of August fought by General Pope.

THE CABINET.

It is reliably reported that the President will certainly send to the Senate on Monday one if not more nominations for members of his cabinet.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Major-General Butler has arrived at Washington.

SHINPLASTER PROSECUTION.—Prosecution will be commenced at Milwaukee, soon after the 1st of January, against the issuers and circulators of small shinplasters in that city.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

All the Slaves in Rebellious States Declared Free.

Tennessee and Portions of Virginia and Louisiana Excepted.

Slaves to be Received into the Armed Service of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and *forever* free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom. That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state or the people thereof shall on that day in good faith be represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above-mentioned, order and designate, as the states and parts of states wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

[illegible] Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lourche, Ste Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,)

MISSISSIPPI,
ALABAMA,
FLORIDA,
GEORGIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA, and
VIRGINIA—(Except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.)

And, by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, FREE. And that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the City of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 2.

General Burnside returned from Washington this forenoon, and has been visited by his grand division commanders.

Several contrabands came into camp to-day, and were received in accordance with the proclamation.

The Recent Raid of the Rebel Stuart.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The *Star*, of this evening, says:

In the recent raid the rebel Stuart caused the telegraph operator to intercept Union messages at Burke's Station, thus learning more or less concerning the efforts being made to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court House to give him a warm reception should he venture to visit those points. He also sent various messages over the wires, one to Fairfax station, purporting to order from here the instant destruction of a considerable quantity of army stores accumulated there, which however failed of its object. Among the messages found in the office at Burke's Station, having been sent over the wires by his order, is the following:

BURKE'S STATION, Dec. 28—8 P. M.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, Washington:

In future you will please furnish better mules. Those you have furnished recently are very inferior.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General C. S. A.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN returned to Philadelphia last night.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of S. R. Spaulding and Geo. Washington with dates to Dec. 25.

Another Proclamation by Gen. Banks.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address to the People of New Orleans.

Orders of Gen. Butler Revoked by Gen. Banks.

Farragut's Squadron Still at Baton Rouge.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from New Orleans Dec. 24, arrived here on Thursday. The steamship Geo. Washington, from the same port Dec. 25, arrived here last evening. We are indebted to the pursers of both vessels for favors in the prompt delivery of our correspondence and exchanges. Among the passengers by the S. R. Spaulding were Gen. Butler and all the members of his staff, except Col. French, provost-marshal, and Capt. Clark, post commissary. Gen. Butler left for Washington yesterday.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.—Major Gen. Butler; Major George C. Strong, A. A. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Col. J. N. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster; Col. J. N. Turner, Chief Commissary; Surgeon Chas. McCormick, Medical Director; Capt. George A. Russell, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kinsman, Aid de Camp; Major James M. Bell; Captains P. Haggerty, R. S. Davis, and A. F. Puffer; Lieutenants H. C. Clarke and Fred. Martin, aids-de-camp.

Also the following officers and other passengers: Col J. W. McMillan, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Lieut. C. M. Whelden, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Major W. H. Comstock, chief of police, N. O.; Captain H. L. Sturgis, captain of port, N. O.; Captain H. Choate, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. B. Pickman, assistant surgeon, —— Volunteers; Lieut. J. Cushing, 31st Regiment Mass. Volunteers; W. Harral, Mrs. P. F. Butler; Mrs. Geo. C. Strong and child, Mrs. W. W. Harral; W. S. Hossell, W. W. Smith, Wm. Trowbridge, Gelman F. Jones, Quartermaster's department; W. C. Miller, Edw. E. Foster, Eben Kimball, C. F. Whitney, Commissary department; F. C. Taylor, Jas. J. Monroe, H. A. Winsen, P. W. Flynn, Miles O. Reilly, C. C. Malchen, Peter Brubeck, Emile H. Brill, H. H. Bennett.

In New Orleans on the 22d, Gen. Butler, attended by his staff, received his friends in the mayor's parlor. Colonel and acting Mayor Dimon received the general and his staff, and introduced them to members of the city government.

The military officers, lately under the command of the general called and paid their respects. The citizens also flowed into the parlor for two hours, and such a shaking of hands, says the *Delta*, "we never did see." In the evening the general attended the Varieties, accompanied by his staff. When the general entered his box he was most enthusiastically [illegible] he appeared [illegible] the would-be assassin [illegible].

He was unaccompanied by soldiers, but his staff were heavily armed. Mrs. Butler was attended by Admiral Farragut.

On the 23d rumors received through rebel sources were in circulation in New Orleans to the general effect that the Union army had been defeated in Virginia. The rebels were in the highest glee in consequence of these reports.

FROM THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BATON ROUGE, La., Saturday night, Dec. 20.

All quiet at Baton Rouge. More troops arriving daily and going into camp at this place as a basis of operations. The river too low to allow the gunboats to go more than thirty or forty miles above here. This is the position of affairs. Reports of gathering thousands at Port Hudson, fortifications building at the place to resist our land attack, batteries erecting on the bluffs to resist our gunboats—that is what we know of the nearest rebel position. Mounted infantry daily scout the country round, but report little of interest. Bands of rebel guerrillas are occasionally seen skedaddling in the dim distance, and in these thick moss-grown woods it is easy for them to hide. Gen. Grover has established his headquarters at the "Branch of the Louisiana State Bank," in the city. For the first two nights, while there was any anticipated danger of a rebel attack, he camped out with his men, sleeping on the ground by a fire. None of the former inhabitants of the city have returned. The few that remain have opened their stores, and try to keep up the appearance of business. The druggists, I observe, are all here, probably as much on account of the difficulty in removing their stock as for any Union sentiments.

THE SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This morning the Sixth New-York Volunteers, Col. William Wilson, familiarly known in New Orleans, where they have recently been staying, as "The Pet Lambs," arrived at Baton Rouge. As soon as the arrival was known the correspondent of THE WORLD, in company with the representatives of two or three other papers, made the regiment and the colonel a short visit. Col. Wilson received us cordially, and inquired with a good deal of interest about affairs political and otherwise in New-York. He is very robust and healthy, and much fleshier than when he left the North, nearly two years ago. His regiment then numbered 900, and has now 660, only about two recruits having been received. Only one furlough has been given during the whole time of service, and that was to a sick man. On my remarking that the public had been very meagerly informed about them in comparison with other commands one of the regimental officers said that it had been the habit of reporters to treat them with contempt, in which instances they had returned the compliment. Col. Wilson states that his regiment is well trained in all the duties of soldiers, and can act equally well as infantry, cavalry, or artillerymen. They are all good swimmers, as some of them proved by swimming ashore while coming up the river, to vary the monotony of the trip. One of the privates, Andy Atkins, was shot dead by a company officer for robbery and disobedience; it is also said that he struck the officer. Another member of the regiment is reported to have been shot for similar reasons this afternoon. The regiment is to be quartered in the Penitentiary for the present.

PORT HUDSON.

I am quite discouraged in trying to ascertain from "reliable gentlemen" and "reliable contrabands," the strength of the rebel position at Port Hudson. So much seems to be true, that at present the rebels expect to make a stand and risk a fight there if attacked; that they have prepared for the gunboats by placing numerous batteries of one and two guns each on the high river bluffs; that they have at least one 68-pounder there, and probably thirty-five or forty smaller guns, from 12 to 32-pounders; that they have prepared to meet an infantry force marching from here by land by erecting field fortifications breast high, digging rifle pits, loop-holing brick houses for musketry, and using other such means as are generally known for resisting and harassing an approaching enemy; lastly, that there is an infantry force of some thousands at that place. Whatever else may be written is mere speculation. For instance, I conjecture that there are from 8,000 to 14,000 troops there, organized in regiments, which, if full, would represent twice that number of men; that comparatively many are sick; that they are not particularly ill-clad or hungry, but that there is, instead of a healthy *esprit du corps*, such as exists among our own troops, a wavering between desperation and demoralization; that if they are soundly beaten now, they will not have time to make, as it is believed they have not yet made, any other stand, this side of Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS—Christmas Day, 1862.

Gen. Banks, so far as I have been able to observe, receives [illegible] as welcome as any loyal gen[illegible] expect in this secession city. [illegible] and I believe more [illegible] there are [illegible] week ago. There is a brightening [illegible] in the stores [illegible] dence, and, I hope, an increase of loyal feeling.

Gen. Butler left yesterday, with his staff, on the S. R. Spaulding. Gen. Banks and a large number of officers accompanied him till the steamer started away, when some of the military and others gave three cheers for the departing general.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO POISON GEN. BUTLER.

Yesterday morning Capt. J. W. McClure, whose efficient labors as assistant quartermaster have recently won him a position on Gen. Banks's staff, was at the headquarters of Gen. Butler. Some person or persons, supposed to be of the female sex, had sent in bouquets of flowers that morning to the general, as he was about departing. Capt. McClure took up a rose to smell its fragrance, and had no sooner inhaled than he fainted away, fell down, and for some minutes seemed nearly or quite dead. Surgeon Alexander made an examination of the rose. It was supposed to have been poisoned very artfully with some subtile powder, but no traces of poison could be definitely discovered except by smelling. Capt. McClure's friends in New-York will be glad to learn that the instantaneous shock that seemed to have been given him was the only effect produced, and from that he soon recovered.

At Baton Rouge everything is still quiet. The postponement of the Texan expedition for a time does not please certain parties. The city is remarkably quiet. No Christmas celebrations, except those in the churches.

SIDNEY.

Gen. Banks to the People of Louisiana.

In promulgating the President's proclamation of emancipation, Gen. Banks issued the following address to the people of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation, for the instruction of the troops of this department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the proclamation by the President of the United States relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only—the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the states and parts of states, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions.

II. That the fact that any state is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such state and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation.

IV. That pecuniary aid to states not in rebellion which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation, the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this state on the 1st of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition, or degree, soldiers, citizens, or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstration, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost marshals, officers, and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance [illegible] slaves [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] if they seek the protection of the government, they should wait its leisure.

Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of native guards will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all the troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures, or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the act of Congress cited in the proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return. It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the states" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the states in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel states. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest abolitionist is a cipher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently environed with labyrinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the process of transition. Local and national interests are, therefore, alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us—the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that sit at our tables, and all the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides—all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public, as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history—has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty, and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aroostook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson, and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address.

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the Army of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this my soldiers were subject to obloquy, reproach, and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and defend your city in arms have fled; some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order (No. 28) I call-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE WORLD.

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Any person who will send [illegible] Club of [illegible] may receive an [illegible] copy [illegible]; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1.60 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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